

## New or Little-known Elateridae (Coleoptera) from Japan, XLV

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**Abstract** Two new species of elaterid beetles, *Glyphonyx koshikiensis* sp. nov. (subfamily Elaterinae) from the Koshiki Islands about 40 km off Kushiki-shi of Kagoshima Prefecture in Kyushu to the west, and *Lanecarus katsuyai* sp. nov. (subfamily Elaterinae) from Fukuoka Prefecture in Kyushu are described and illustrated.

In the present study, I am going to describe two new species of elaterid beetles from Japan. The holotype of each species to be described in this paper is preserved in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Before going further, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Dr. Shun-Ichi UENO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for reading the manuscript and giving me useful suggestions, and to Mr. Katsuya KIDO of Fukuoka for his kindness in offering the specimens used in this report.

### *Glyphonyx koshikiensis* sp. nov.

(Fig. 1 A–G)

**Male.** Length 5.5 mm, width about 1.8 mm. Body normally elongate and convex above; surface rather shining, black to blackish brown except for basal margin and postangular portions of pronotum, scutellum, most parts of elytra, and ventral surfaces of body more or less castaneous brown to dark castaneous brown; vestiture pale yellow, fine and semidecumbent.

Head gently convex between eyes; surface moderately densely and evenly punctate; clypeal margin well ridged and V-shaped (Fig. 1 G). Antenna rather short, with tip hardly reaching posterior angle of pronotum; basal segment elongate and subcylindrical, 2nd small and subclavate, 3rd subtriangular and about 0.8 times as long as 2nd, 4th about 1.6 times as long as 3rd (Fig. 1 B), from 4th to 10th moderately serrate.

Pronotum subquadrate, a little longer than its greatest width at posterior angles, with sides almost parallel in posterior two-thirds, then rounded and convergent towards anterior angles (Fig. 1 C); disc dome-like, moderately densely and evenly punctate (Fig. 1 D), but the punctures become smaller and sparser posteriad, denser and coarser laterad, and surface smooth among punctures; posterior angles produced posteriad, each bearing a distinct carina above along lateral margin. Prosterno-pleural sutures broadly doubled and clearly excavated at each anterior portion. Prosternal process

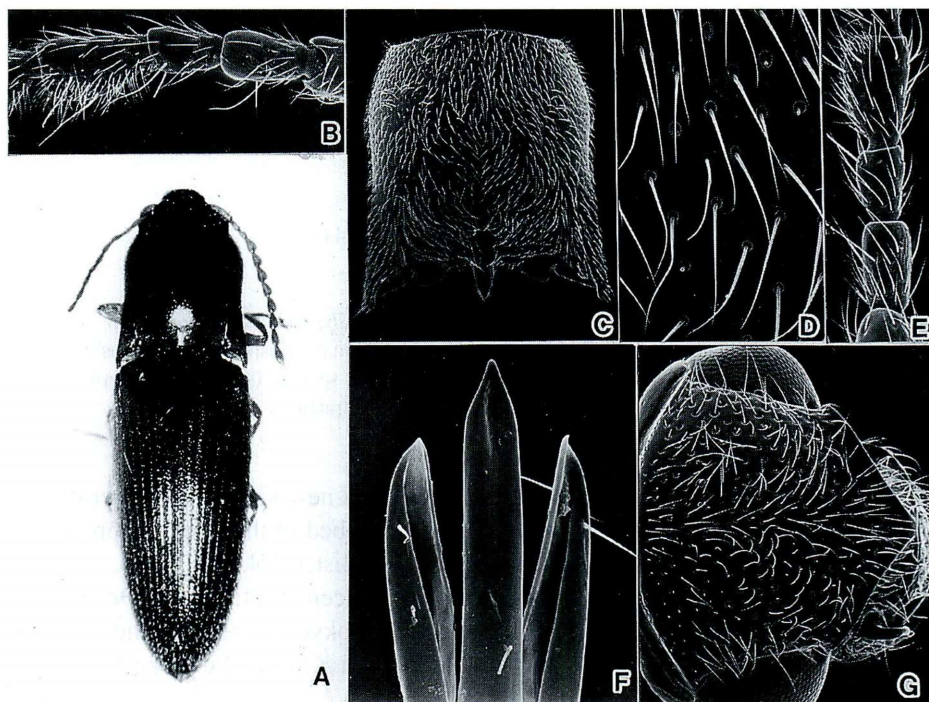


Fig. 1. *Glyphonyx koshikiensis* sp. nov. — A, Holotype (male); B, 2nd to 4th segments of male antenna; C, pronotum, dorsal aspect; D, some punctures on the disc of pronotum; E, 2nd to 4th segments of female antenna; F, apical portion of aedeagus, dorsal aspect; G, head, dorsal aspect.

straightly projected posteriad and acutely dentate near the tip. Scutellum flattened and lingulate.

Elytra about 2.3 times as long as its basal width, with sides almost parallel in basal halves, thence gradually convergent apicad and ordinarily pointed at the apices; striae well defined, deeply and regularly punctate; intervals rather flattened, finely and irregularly rugose.

Dorsal surface of male genitalia as illustrated (Fig. 1 F); median lobe narrow and parallel-sided, with apical portion subtriangular and pointed at the apex; apical portion of outer margin of each lateral lobe weakly rounded.

Female. Length 5.8–6 mm. Very similar to male, but the body is robuster and the antenna is shorter, not attaining to posterior angle of pronotum.

Holotype: ♂, Sato-mura Rindô in Kamikoshiki-jima Is. of the Koshiki Islands off Kagoshima Prefecture in Kyushu, 21–VII–2002, H. ÔHIRA leg. Paratypes: 5♂, 5♀, same collecting data as for the holotype.

*Distribution.* Kamikoshiki-jima Is. of the Koshiki Islands off Kyushu, Japan.

This new species is closely allied to *Glyphonyx bicolor bicolor* (CANDÈZE, 1893) from Japan (Honshu, Shikoku and Kyuhyu), but can be distinguished from the latter by



the robust body, vaguely infuscated posterior halves of elytra, broader and quadrate pronotum, narrower and longer 3rd segment of antenna, and more gently narrowed apex of the median lobe of male genitalia.

*Lanecarus katsuyai* sp. nov.

(Fig. 2 A–F)

Male. Length 6.5 mm, width about 1.8 mm. Body moderately elongate, almost parallel-sided and gently convex above; surface a little shining, entirely blackish brown except for elytra and most parts of ventral surfaces of body, which are more or less light brown; antennae yellowish brown and legs pale yellowish brown; vestiture pale yellow, fine and semidecumbent.

Head gently convex between eyes, flattened on vertical portion between antennae; surface densely and rather coarsely punctate; clypeal margin obtrapezoidal, with anterior margin broadly and transversely truncate (Fig. 2 F). Antenna elongate, extending beyond posterior angle of pronotum at least by apical segment; basal segment narrow and subcylindrical, 2nd small and subclavate, 3rd subtriangular and about 1.2 times as

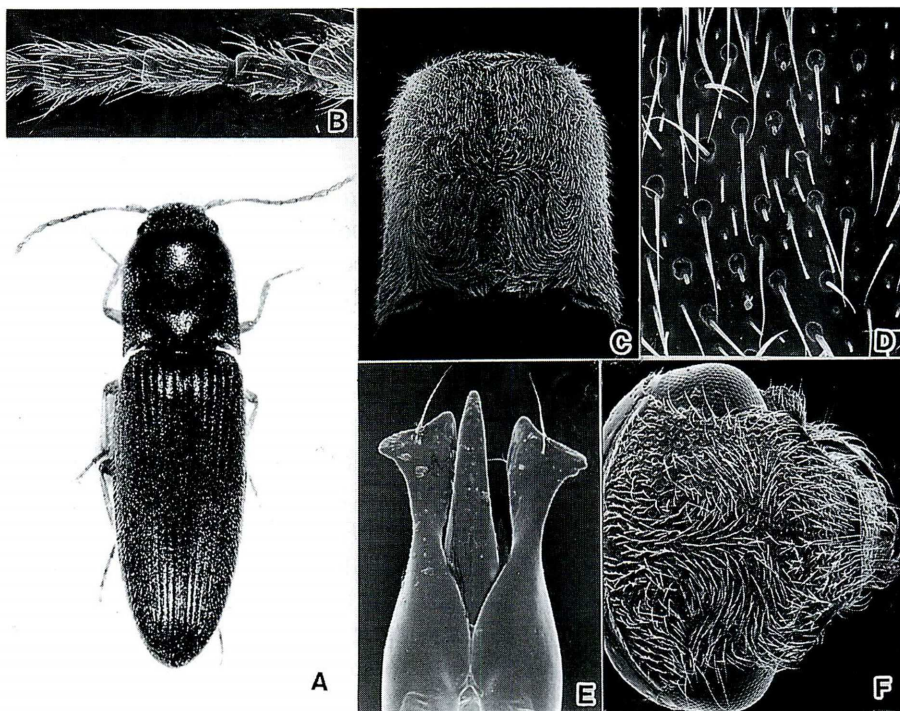


Fig. 2. *Lanecarus koshikiensis* sp. nov. — A, Holotype (male); B, 2nd to 4th segments of male antenna; C, pronotum, dorsal aspect; D, some punctures on the disc of pronotum; E, apical portion of aedeagus, dorsal aspect; F, head, dorsal aspect.

long as 2nd, 4th a little longer than 3rd (Fig. 2 B), from 4th to 10th feebly serrate.

Pronotum subquadrate, a little longer than its broadest width at posterior angles, with sides slightly sinuate in posterior third, almost parallel in middle, then rounded and converging towards anterior angles (Fig. 2 C); disc dome-like, rather densely and evenly scattered with two kinds of punctures, small and large ones as illustrated (Fig. 2 D); posterior angles produced posteriad, each with a distinct carina above. Prosternal process slightly excavated just behind procoxal cavities and acutely dentate near tip. Scutellum broad and flattened, punctulate and pointed apically.

Elytra about 2.5 times as long as its basal width, with sides almost parallel in basal halves, thence weakly rounded and gradually convergent towards apices which are ordinarily pointed; intervals elevated, minutely and irregularly rugose. Ventral apical portion of each 3rd segment of tarsi definitely membraneously lobed beneath; claws each with two teeth.

Dorsal surface of aedeagus as illustrated (Fig. 2 E); median lobe gradually narrowing towards obtusely pointed apex; apical portion of each lateral lobe subtriangular, with outer angle obtusely pointed laterad.

Female. Length 6.8 mm. Very similar to male, but the body is robuster and the antenna is slightly shorter, with tip almost attaining to posterior angle of pronotum or slightly extending beyond them.

Holotype: ♂, Shirosima-chô in Fukuoka Prefecture, Kyushu, 8-VII-2002, K. KIDO leg.; paratypes: 3 ♂, 4 ♀, same locality and date as for the holotype. All the specimens are captured by a light trap at the Chikugo-gawa riverside.

*Distribution.* Kyushu, Japan.

This new species is closely allied to *Lanecarus ihai* ÔHIRA, 1962 from the Ryukyu Islands (Amami-Ôshima Is., Toku-no-shima Is. and Okinawa-hontô Is.), but can be distinguished from the latter by the smaller body, shorter pronotum, shorter 3rd segment of antenna, and more densely and coarsely punctate pronotum with double punctures on the disc.

## 要 約

大平仁夫：日本産コメツキムシ科の新種, XLV. — 本報告では、コメツキ亜科 Elaterinae のニセムナボソコメツキ族 Synaptini に含まれる 2 新種を記載した。

コシキクチボソコメツキ *Glyphonyx koshikiensis* は、鹿児島県甬列島の上甬島の里村林道で見いだした体長 5.5 mm 内外の種である。一般外形は本州や四国や九州の内陸部に広く分布する *G. bicolor bicolor* キバネクチボソコメツキに類似しているが、体はより大型で、両側はより平行状である。また、上翅は黄褐色であるが、後半部は暗褐色に汚濁している。触角の第3節はより細長く、雄交尾器の中央突起の末端部はより緩く末端に向かって細まる。

カツヤニセクチプトコメツキ *Lanecarus katsuyai* は、福岡県城島町の筑後川の河川敷で城戸克弥氏によって燈火採集で見いだされた。一般外形は奄美大島から沖縄本島にかけて分布するイハニセクチプトコメツキ *L. ihai* に類似するが、触角の第3節がより短く、体はより小型で前胸背



## Miscellaneous Notes on the Laotian Coleoptera, I

### Description of a New Species of the Genus *Metallidascillus* (Coleoptera, Dascillidae)

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**Abstract** A new species of the genus *Metallidascillus* is described and illustrated from Laos under the name of *M. wakaharai*. It is related to *M. sasajii* from Taiwan, but is readily recognized on its broad facies and reddish brown prothorax.

We made entomological researches in Laos organized by the Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Ehime University (Prof. N. OHBAYASHI) and supported by Mr. Hiroyuki WAKAHARA (Vientiane) in 2002 and 2003. In these researches, we collected many interesting insects, especially Coleoptera. I am therefore going to report some findings of the coleopteran fauna, which should be followed by a series of papers. I would like to pursue collecting researches furthermore.

In this paper, a new dascillid beetle will be described from Laos. Three species of the genus *Metallidascillus* PIC have hitherto been known from Vietnam and Taiwan. In our researches in Laos, we fortunately collected a beautiful species belonging to the genus. After a careful study, I have come to the conclusion that it is a new species. Therefore, it will be recorded in the present paper as a fourth species of the genus.

*Metallidascillus wakaharai* M. SATÔ, sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Female. Body robust, elongated oval and polished. Color mostly reddish brown. Head, meso- and metasterna, antennae and legs black. Head broader than long and finely microreticulate in integument; vertex somewhat flat, closely and finely punctate on anterior part, sparsely so on posterior part, and sparsely pubescent in front; mandibles stout, rugosely punctate and pubescent, each provided with an evident tooth at apical third; labrum prolonged anteriorly, and furnished with long cinereous hairs; clypeus transverse, sparsely punctate and pubescent; eyes hemispherical, ratio of the diameter of an eye to interocular space 1: 5.2. Antennae strongly serrate, attaining to the basal fifth of elytra, 1st segment stout and twice as long as 2nd which is the shortest, 3rd subtriangular and 1.3 times as long as 1st, 3rd to 10th subequal, 11th oblong